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major freight yards and terminals, including major intramodal and intermodal interchange points, using the corporate or political subdivision name of the points shown as well as the railroad station name. The mileage of each segment of line shall be provided, and should be shown on the chart. Data shown in the density chart shall be for the latest available full calendar year preceding the filing of the application. At applicants' option data may be shown on the density chart or an explanatory list.

- (c) For *minor* transactions: Operating plan-minor (exhibit 15). Discuss any significant changes in patterns or types of service as reflected by the operating plan expected to be used after consummation of the transaction. Where relevant, submit information related to the following:
- (1) Traffic level density on lines proposed for joint operations.
- (2) Impacts on commuter or other passenger service operated over a line which is to be downgraded, eliminated, or operated on a consolidated basis.
- (3) Operating economies, which include, but are not limited to, estimated savings.
- (4) Any anticipated discontinuances or abandonments.

[47 FR 9844, Mar. 8, 1982. Redesignated at 47 FR 49592, Nov. 1, 1982, as amended at 66 FR 32589, June 15, 2001]

§1180.9 Financial information.

The following information shall be provided for *major* transactions, and for carriers shall conform to the Board's Uniform System of Accounts, 49 CFR part 1201:

- (a) *Pro forma* balance sheet (exhibit 16). Where the transaction involves a proceeding other than a control, a *pro forma* balance sheet statement giving effect to the proposed transaction commencing for the first year of the Impact Analysis in exhibit 12. The data shall be presented in columnar form showing:
- (1) In the *first* column, the balance sheet of transferee on a corporate entity basis,
- (2) In the *second* column, a balance sheet of transferor, on a corporate entity basis.

- (3) In the *third* column, *pro forma* adjustments and eliminations; and
- (4) In the *fourth* column, transferee's balance sheet giving effect to consumation of the proposed transaction.⁴

Each adjustment and elimination shall be properly footnoted and fully explained. A pro forma balance sheet shall be submitted for the number of years following consummation necessary to effect the operating plan.

- (b) *Pro forma* income statement (exhibit 17). Where the transaction involves a proceeding other than a control, submit a *pro forma* income statement showing transferee's estimate of revenues, expenses, and net income for at least each of the 3 years following consummation of the transaction. ⁵ The *pro forma* data shall be presented in columnar form, showing
- (1) in the first column, transferee's actual income statement on a corporate entity basis for the year indicated in the impact analysis in exhibit 12:
- (2) in the *second* column, a similar income statement for the transferor;
- (3) in the *third* column, forecasted adjustments to the combined revenues, expenses, and net income to reflect increases or decreases anticipated under the unified operations, and

The transferor shall file a balance sheet similar to the one filed by the transferee, with the *second* column reflecting the adjustments resulting from the sale.

- If the parent company (if any) of the transferee or transferor is affected, a similar balance sheet shall be filed for each.
- All adjustments to these balance sheets shall be supported in footnotes to the appropriate balance sheet.
- ⁵If the operating plan requires more than 3 years to be put into effect, the *pro forma* income statement shall be prepared for as many years as necessary to implement fully the operating plan.

⁴Where the purchase of a line or line segment is involved, a procedure utilizing three columns should be followed. The *first* column should show transferee's actual balance sheet on a corporate entity basis for the latest available 12-month period, the *second* column should show the adjustments necessitated by the purchase, and the *third* is a compilation of the first two columns into a *pro forma* balance sheet.

(4) in the fourth column, a compilation of the first three columns into a pro forma income statement.⁶

The adjustments are to be supported by a statement explaining the basis used in determining the estimated changes in revenues, expenses, and net income appearing in the *third* column. Additionally, if the major financial advantages to be derived from the proposed transaction will not occur within 3 years after consummation, then applicant shall furnish additional information to reflect the number of years within which the financial advantages will be realized. The basis for all such data furnished shall be fully explained and supported.

(c) Sources and application of funds (exhibit 18). Transferor's and transferee's statement of sources and application of funds for the current year, and a forecast of sources and application of funds for each carrier (if a merger or consolidation, the surviving or resulting corporation) for the year following consummation of the proposed transaction, and the years necessary to effectuate the operating plan. The form and content of these statements should be constructed in accordance with the schedule: "State-

⁶Where the purchase of a line or line segment is involved, a procedure utilizing three columns should be followed. The *first* column should show transferee's actual income statement on a corporate entity basis for the latest available 12-month period, the *second* column should show the adjustment necessitated by the purchase, and the *third* column is a compilation of the first two columns into a *pro forma* income statement.

The transferor shall file an income statement similar to the one filed by the transferee, with the second column reflecting the adjustments resulting from the sale.

If the parent company (if any) of the transferor or transferee is affected, a similar statement shall be filed for each.

All adjustments to these income statements shall be supported in footnotes to the appropriate income statements.

⁷The forecast should reflect only changes anticipated to result from the proposed transaction. Forecasts are not required to reflect general economic conditions unrelated to the proposed transaction.

⁸The pro forma balance sheets (exhibit 16), pro forma income statements (exhibit 17), and sources and application of funds (exhibit 18) shall cover the same years.

ment of Changes in Financial Position" required in the most recently filed Annual Report R-1 for Class I railroads.

- (d) Property encumbrance (exhibit 19). If any of the property covered by the application is encumbered and applicant has agreed to assume obligation or liability in respect thereof, submit:
- (1) A description of the property encumbered.
- (2) Amount of encumbrance and full description thereof, including maturity, interest rate, and other terms and conditions.
- (3) Amount of encumbrance assumed or to be assumed by applicant.
- (e) The Board will incorporate by reference the current balance sheets and income statements of Class I railroads which are on file with the Board. Class II and Class III railroads, and non-carrier entities shall submit balance sheets (exhibit 20) and income statements (exhibit 21) covering a period ending within 6 months before the application is filed.

[47 FR 9844, Mar. 8, 1982. Redesignated at 47 FR 49592, Nov. 1, 1982, and amended at 58 FR 63104, Nov. 30, 1993; 62 FR 9717, Mar. 4, 1997; 64 FR 53269, Oct. 1, 1999]

§1180.10 Service assurance plans.

For major transactions: Applicants must submit a Service Assurance Plan, which, in concert with the operating plan requirements, identifies the precise steps to be taken by applicants to ensure that projected service levels would be attainable and that key elements of the operating plan would improve service. The plan shall describe with reasonable precision how operating plan efficiencies would translate into present and future benefits for the shipping public. The plan must also describe any potential area of service degradation that might result due to operational changes and how instances of degraded service might be mitigated. Like the Operating Plan on which it is based, the Service Assurance Plan must be a full-system plan encompassing: